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H. W. S.

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1884.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The New York *Star* (Tammany) says: "We fancy it will be a long time before Dan Manning is the power behind the presidential throne." To the careless reader these words would have no particular significance; and yet they are words of revelation and words of gall. Manning is chairman of the democratic state committee of New York and manager of Cleveland's campaign. He was the boss of the delegation at Chicago, and through his management the unit rule was enforced, the Tammany delegates were gagged and their votes counted against shamefully and in favor of the men they opposed. Through Manning's iron rule every possible indignity was put upon the opponents of Cleveland in the delegation and the nomination was forced by methods which would have disgraced any other than a democratic convention. As Manning nominated Cleveland by these methods and is now the boss of the campaign in New York, with the certainty of being the power behind the presidential throne in case Cleveland is elected, the full meaning of the words quoted from the Tammany organ becomes apparent. Columns could not say more.

The so-called independent supporters of Cleveland are forced also to submit to unpleasant reminders. For example, Mr. David S. Foster, secretary of the civil service reform association of Utica, has written a letter reminding Mr. George William Curtis that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was brought about by the enforcement of the unit rule by gag parliamentary law, by the use of the patronage at the disposal of the governor of the state of New York; in other words, it was the direct outcome of the machine in politics, that institution by which the will of the many is made subservient to the schemes of the few; also, "that the nomination of Mr. Blaine was rendered possible by the absence, in the republican convention and among the different state delegations, of this very machine influence;" and, though Mr. Cleveland has lately waved the flag of civil-service reform, it is well known that he did not become a reformer until after the removal of every republican who was in office at the time of his accession to the governorship. To this trenchant letter Mr. Curtis has made no reply. His "sovereignty" is "under the hat" of the Harpers, whose wrath against Mr. Blaine, as the publication of certain letters proves, dates from their failure to become the publishers of his book. These be "parlous" times, indeed.

RAILWAY RATES AND TRAFFIC.

Since 1880 railroads have been extended in the United States much more rapidly than traffic has increased. This fact will account for much of the remarkable depression of railroad stocks during the past year. Stated otherwise, the increase of traffic since 1880, though considerable, has not been nearly in proportion to the increase of railroads. The density of passenger traffic on the 120,000 miles of railroad now in operation in this country is not so great by an important amount as was the density on the 86,781 miles which the census found in 1880. If it were, the traffic of the country must have increased nearly 40 per cent., in about three years. In that time the population has increased about 12 per cent., the area under cultivation about 8 per cent., many manufacturing and some mining industries at a vastly greater rate, but certainly, altogether, not enough to make an increase of 40 per cent. in the traffic, especially not in passenger traffic to do which each inhabitant would have to travel one-fourth more than in 1880, when business was prosperous and passenger traffic good.

In Prussia, under control of the state, there are about 9000 miles of railway. To furnish a basis for comparison of traffic, one of our railroad statisticians combines our eastern roads which have heaviest traffic till an aggregate of 9000 miles is obtained; and it is found that the density of passenger travel on these selected American roads is just about equal to that upon the roads of the Prussian system. In Prussia first class fares per mile average 3.27 cents; second-class, 2.21 cents; third-class, 1.37 cents. The average rate on our roads of heaviest travel is about 1.80 cents per mile.

We have in the United States tens of thousands of miles of railway whose traffic is very light. A higher rate is naturally to be expected on these roads than on those which enjoy a very heavy traffic; yet the policy of reducing rates, always within judicious limits, as these may be opportunity to increase traffic therefby, is the true policy both for the country and for the railways.

NEED OF A NAVY.

Copies of the speech on the necessity of a navy, delivered by Senator Miller of California just before the close of the late session of congress, are being distributed throughout the country. The speech emphasizes the need of a navy in a way that ought to command general attention. Senator Miller truly declares that we cannot expect to be exempt always from war, and certainly shall not escape it if we continue to invite it by our defenseless condition. The power and influence of a nation in international councils are proportioned precisely to its capability to inflict injury upon its enemies. Moreover, the effect of the defenseless condition and non-combatant character of our government is to repress the spirit and destroy the courage of American diplomacy.

The fact that a foreign company, under the protection of a foreign power, is building a canal at the isthmus of Panama is adverted to as a menace to the United States, and yet our government is in no condition to make a protest or remonstrance. For how can the protest be made effective without a navy, and how strong will be the protest if our coast cities are left defenseless? The simple yet frequent question is soon to be upon us, "Do we intend to stand by and see the French government in military control of Panama? with exposure of the commerce between the two shores of our country to the absolute control of foreign powers? Are we not merely drifting, and drifting into serious complications?

Senator Miller pursues the subject in this vein through the different topics that it suggests. The speech raises questions of surpassing interest and importance. The day is coming when the country will be forced consider them.

"Sir John Lubbock," says the London *Spectator*, "added two happy phrases to the sarcastic literature which is accumulating on the subject of the 'passion of the peers for the franchise bill. George Eliot, he said, describes one of the characters—a certain boy—as being very fond of birds, 'that is to say,' she adds, 'of throwing stones at them.' Such was the fondness of the peers for the county franchise. 'In some parts of Australia,' we are told, 'when a man marries, every one of his bride's relations gives him a blow on the head with a club, by way of a warm welcome into the family. This is the sort of way in which the lords have welcomed the franchise bill.' Sir Wilfrid Lawson leveled his ridicule chiefly at the house of peers. He remarked that when the Duke of Portland said he was in the house of peers by the will of God, he might just as accurately have said that every publican got his license by the will of God. Lord Salisbury, said Sir Wilfrid, had been encouraged to stand firm, very much in the same spirit in which the Spaniards of Madrid called out to a poor Jew—the victim of an auto-de-fe—'Stand firm, Moses.' Moses stood firm, and the consequence was one of the greatest conflagrations that Madrid had ever seen."

The New York *Independent* has withdrawn from the support of Cleveland, it is said on account of the Buffalo scandal. This is but an excuse, not the real reason. The *Independent's* circulation is and has been almost wholly among republicans. The proprietor has been hearing from his subscribers, of whom he has lost during two months many thousands.

NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.

To the Andover *Review* for August, the Rev. Samuel W. Dike presents a fairly correct view of the social and religious change that has taken place in the rural districts of New England within the past fifty years, but fails to give a clear idea of its causes, or to propose any effective remedy. The New England town was organized as a little republican unit by 1 fit. It was a political, religious, educational and industrial community. It had its schools its meeting house and home industries, its single church where all its families met and worshiped, its "town meeting," at which political questions and township affairs were settled. The community was united, its members exchanged with each other the products of their ingenuity and labor; but few necessaries of life were brought from afar. This close sympathy and inter-dependence in business and other matters was also manifested in religious affairs. But with the growth of manufacturing villages, the departure of the more enterprising young people to the cities and to the west, and the rivalry among those left behind for the possession of wealth, precedences and power, the character of these communities has greatly changed, and changed for the worse.

In a speech in congress on the last apportionment bill, Mr. Tillman made the remarkable acknowledgement for a South Carolina democrat that "the petty township of New England, as a legislative, administrative and judicial subdivision of the state—a sort of sovereignty of its own—is the greatest contribution to civil liberty that has ever been made by mortal man." The conception of this idea of little mass meetings of people living in election districts called towns, Mr. Tillman ascribed to John Adams, and said that in conceiving this idea Mr. Adams had done more for his country and the cause of human liberty than either Jefferson or Hamilton. John Adams taught his people to keep their political affairs in their own hands, and to escape the danger of a few influential and wealthy men or families using the law-making power for private ends by distributing the elective and legislative power widely through the community. "In other words John Adams instructed the New England people to look upon the township as the citadel of their liberties, while Jefferson advised the southern people to regard the states only, no matter how organized, as the palladium of freedom. Hamilton, on the other hand, told his people to lean on the one man power, or at the most to rely on an aristocracy of a few voters as the wisest course to have good government. And to-day," said Mr. Tillman, "Hamilton's spirit presides at the national capital, Jefferson's at the state capitals, and Adams' at the township halls," and he predicted that when the future historian shall come to write of the decline and fall of the great American republic, he will have to record that the last and most desperate struggle for liberty occurred in the shire town halls of New England.

This tribute of a southern man to the value of the New England system of political organization is as deserved as it might have been unexpected. But it is not true that the conception of it originated with John Adams. The New England forefathers, in organizing their communities, went back of the England of the seventeenth century to the older England before the Norman conquest, or the still older England in her early Germanic home, and revived the older forms of freedom and the older institutions of our soil. The town meeting is a revival of the primitive assembly, the gathering together of the body of freemen to make their own laws and to choose their own rulers, which appears to have been common at some period to the whole Aryan family of nations. Homer mentions it as one of the customs of the primitive Greeks. It existed in early Rome, and we find it in the first sketch of that Teutonic society of which we form a part. The revival upon these shores, however, of this primitive conception of freedom is a fact of momentous consequence in its bearing upon our whole constitutional history. When the representative system is added to the town meeting we have the framework of our civil and political structure. "The talk of the village must is the groundwork of English history. It was here that England learned to be the mother of parliaments." In the New England town meeting America learned to be the mother of free states and a free nation. This nation has been evolved in institutional growth from the town.

If, therefore, these New England towns are deteriorating, either in the character of their population or in their power of political unity, it may be taken as a sign that with the larger rights and responsibilities of our growing country have come new and serious dangers. The New England system could not have reached its famous degree of perfection except for the fact that the people were homogeneous and democratic. The power of our native communities to assimilate a large admixture of foreign population has nowhere been more fairly tested than in these New England towns. But the experiment has not been successful even there. There is a large Irish population in all the cities and manufacturing villages of New England, and many Canadian French. Boston is rapidly becoming an Irish city, and the worst feature of the present situation is the fact that the Irish do not become true Americans, but preserve their attachments and interests in the Ireland across the sea. They are not themselves entirely to blame for this nationalism. It has been fostered by the demagogues who trade in Irish votes, and magnify their consequence as Irishmen in order to secure their solid support in municipal, state and national elections.

Other causes also are operating to produce inequalities of rank, with their attendant social disquietudes. Men are not in any community equal in natural capacity, especially in the acquirement of wealth. The individual freedom and individual profession, combined with the commercial character of the age, have produced social inequality, and this leads to agitation and conflict, such as kept Rome in a state of turmoil for centuries, and hangs like a threatening cloud over the nations of Europe. The conflict exists in a milder form in this land of equal rights, but it is sufficient to impair in a serious degree the old democratic spirit of New England. In no state of society is the power of money, especially of organized capital, so great or so keenly felt as it is in a democracy. Organized capital is organized selfishness. It must be selfish and encroaching in order to protect itself. The main cause of this conflict lies deep in human nature itself. The remedy is not in striking at the right of individual property, in arraying labor against capital, but rather in the exercise by all of a broad, just and humane spirit. Personal considerations should be subordinated to the general good. And classes, instead of acting together as compact masses, should seek to identify themselves with each other, as members of a community in which one cannot suffer without injury to all the rest. All classes of our people in New England and elsewhere should strive to cultivate that old communal spirit which existed in the folk of northern Germany, and was revived by the forefathers of New England, who covenanted together before leaving the Mayflower to enact such just and equal laws as would be for the common good. These old communities were strong in the mutual respect of their members upon each other and their support of each other. The more influential of their members sought to carry important measures by the force of reason rather than by specious arguments or the more corrupting power of money, and indeed, such was the full respect of even the poorest that no other method could have been successful. The community reasoned together and the better reason prevailed, and they arrived at decisions in regard to public affairs which were for the common good of all, and no man or class of men was able to gain an unfair advantage over the rest. There must be a return to the old method and a revival of the old spirit, if New England is to be saved from that deterioration of politics and morals which makes Butlerism possible.

It is instructive to observe what hard conditions are laid upon political turncoats, yet how fully they submit and pretend they like it. A large part of the criticism of Mr. Blaine by the New York *Times*, the *Evening Post* and *Harper's Weekly* has been based on his opposition to Chinese immigration. They have denounced him as a demagogue seeking the favor of the lowest and worst classes of the country, and as unfaithful to the American idea of extending invitation to all the peoples of the world, just because he has insisted on restriction of Chinese immigration. But now Mr. Cleveland also says that such restriction ought to be insisted on, and they applaud. "He would not," says the *Times* approvingly, "encourage the immigration of those who do not want to become citizens." This is fresh-lawn organ-grinding.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* in a four-column letter gives the substance of a long interview he had with A. Dudley Mann, who was sent by the confederate states government as one of a commission to secure the sympathy of European powers with the act of secession. Mr. Mann, who is now, at the age of 83, living a quiet life in the French metropolis, gave the correspondent a copy of a letter which Pius IX. wrote "to the Illustrious and Honorable Jefferson Davis, president of the confederate states of America." Importance for the letter is claimed because, while it does not in the body of it recognize the confederate states as sovereign, the address was regarded by Mr. Mann as a recognition. This interpretation, however, was not agreed to by Judah P. Benjamin.

TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

In an action for breach of promise the other day in England, the defendant's counsel asked the fair plaintiff, "Did my client enter into a positive agreement to marry you?" "Well, not exactly," she replied, "but he courted me a good deal and told me all sister he intended to marry into our family."

"There is a decided lobby in New York among all persons who have trave ed," says Guth, "that thinks we will pass the city in population. It is said that this year, for the first time, the interior cities have been almost entirely able to carry the crops of the country without sending to New York and getting huge sums of money temporarily for that purpose."

An American lady, as cied to an Italian prince a year ago, has already set him in disgust. She should have traveled on Amer can editor and been content, happy and prosperous. Will the time ever come when our American girls will become sons in law to their grandfathers when they were young, and know a good thing when they see it.

It is French one's a toss a lower shall kiss his betrothed on the forehead. It is not probable that lovers object to the practice per se, but a few years experience of it in combination with bangs has convinced that polite nat on that either the bangs must go or the custom must be broadened to the American plan of giving her a good round smack on the mouth.

It is (scarcely)ainly funny to read in such a and daily-connected news ra er as the New York Times headlines over the report of a democratic pow-wow in one of the city districts of New York city like these: "Enthusiastic Democratic Demonstration," "Praises for Governor Cleveland," "The Republican Record Denounced." The former readers of that paper would naturally look in that paper for headlines like those over a report of a democratic meeting: "The Tammany Democratic Pow-Wow," "The Same Old Democratic Record Discovered Counrin," "Slanderous Attacks on the Republican Candidates," etc.

A seamstress was arrested in a New Haven court on a charge of having stolen three gold rings from her employer. She framed the theft on her baby. Inquiry to find out the truth of her story, the baby, which was slaved most the old, was brought into the court room and the rings rolled across the floor. The baby looked at the rings for a moment, and then crunched them with its baby fingers, refusing to give them up. The seamstress was allowed to go free.

For richness of biographical material Sir John, of the prohibitionists, leads all the rest. He ran away from his father in India at the age of 16, married a husband at 19, and a widower at 20; became one of the rough-and-tumble pioneers of the California gold diggings, and came back penniless after two and a half years' absence; fought for two years with the Indians after him; started for South America, and was wrecked without clothes or coin among the Cannibal Islands; turned up as a private soldier in Illinois; served in the army through the war, and got the rank of colonel, and finally "struck it" in the temperance line.

Mr. Carl Schurz, says the Baltimore *Herald*, who is making democratic campaign speeches for a money consideration, has thus regained the good opinion of a portion of people to whom his name was once considerable of a feature. The New York Times, for instance, is lending him an a patriot of the highest type. In 1862 it declared that he had "no claim whatever to public confidence or support." On February 24, 1862, it charged him with turning democrat because the republicans would not satisfy his extravagant demands for place in the executive. Mr. Schurz has not changed greatly since that time, but the Times is having a different kind of spectacles.

A Labor Protest.

A circular issued by a labor delegation of the state of New York, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo gives the following reasons why Mr. Cleveland should not be made pre s dent:

1. He vetoed the bill abolishing contract convict labor in the charitable and reformatory institutions of the state.

2. He signed the bill reducing pilotage fees 50 per cent; a bill in the interest of foreign corporations.

3. He approved the most compelling working employees to pay a tax of $1 per year for the privilege of a position fund of a liberally compensated body of public servants.

4. He vetoed the five-cent fare bill, a measure calculated to enable work n men and their families to reach the suburbs away from the tenement district in all large cities.

5. He signed the civil service bill, a measure calculated to encourage well college educated citizens to enter the public service, thereby creating an aristocracy of ed ucation.

6. He appointed a man to administer the bureau of labor statistics of the state of New York who was an opponent of the reforms which the labor interests (whose influence had created the bureau) had demanded and formulated.

7. He vetoed the bill limiting cardrivers' hours of labor to twelve hours per day, their only protection against the tyranny of the companies, and an act of ignorance of the grave national question underlying the labor movement.

8. He vetoed the anti-Castle Tow law, a bill designed to give labor the protection on a building in course of erection.

9. He refused to advise to in his message to the legislature making penalty and practical legislation to meet the wish of the people expressed at the polls last election against the system of convict contract labor, which was declared void "shall pay," a system 25% 000 may privy, bring it out by the state executive committee of the labor organizations, at the suggestion of Gov. Cleveland, was largely contributed by the organizers of this delegation.

10. His appointment of a majority of the members of the railroad commission of New York, who were known to be hostile to the interests of labor, and against the object for which the commission was established, and making it a tender to the corporate monopolies of the state.

Danger of Trusting to Obscurity.

Salt Lake Tribune.

The statement made by Mrs. Hulpin and wired to the country yesterday ought to be a lesson to all political parties in the United States. In the Chicago convention the democratic party threat aside its party leaders, the men who have for years carried its banners and who have made national reputations. They were all thrown aside and a man without a record given the coveted honor. The notice which their act served upon the youth of the country was, that if we failed to obtain a reputation by a stroke of blind fortune to them so honestly earned. They went home confident that their candidate's past was so obscure that it was safe from assault. Possessing no title, they carried their campaign of reform and the disgruntled republicans joined with them to sing the praises of their new found treasure. Then came ugly whispers, then come proofs of his folly; but the party shouters came forward with an explanation which left their candidate in the position of the leading character in the scarlet letter after he made his confession. Once more no matter seemed to be progressing right, when there appears the story of the wronged woman herself. We are not discussing this matter with any desire to add to the political discussion of the day. The point we are seeking to make is that neither a man nor a party can afford to try to win the confidence of a people, and especially so man can entirely neglect to a position under a false cry. The party is not without we have in this country, we might even say through these days of "Mugwumpery," but the party of Mr. Cleveland has now got to the point where it is entitled to the honors and emoluments which go with the office, and the chief executive of the nation, when by his connection he was not associated with such chiefs as Thurman and Hendricks, Bayard and McDonald, and Hancock and English, and with the rest who represent the best in the democratic party of the country, is a mere figure head, and a tool in the hands of a few designing politicians. Will this make a difference to the people? We think it will, and we have only to point to the history of the past few months for the proof. Think what a spirit Tammany has shown since the party has been entrusted to it without doubting through the medium of the state convention are the speeches of Henry Watterson, Carl Schurz and George William Curtis to deserters and others, trying to create for them the standard bearer. Is this democratic party to be asked to receive their support or not. If you answer it in the affirmative, then the old cry must be made use of, what ever they get, it will be "a fit."

A Butler Paper "on at a Venture."

Boston, Aug. 21.—Butler reaction is very decided, going to get all the fun possible out of the campaign. He sent this note to a paper today:

"Ed. Butler office of the *Boston Herald*:

The editor of the *Boston Herald* does not seem to know enough to be wise. He does not seem able to distinguish between a "candidate running in the interest of a party" and a "candidate running in the interest of himself and party." Not having been a candidate in the latter sense, he thinks he is not entitled to the latter position, but the people, who, I am informed, in Boston the oldest name is not Adams Brooks would count the country heading for ruin if I were not a party candidate. I am informed from the highest authority that the people generally feel that they were ravaged and plundered in the interest of party. Now, however, they think that a party's chosen leader was needed. With such information I feel

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22 1884

AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Stonewall Jackson's Charge on the Eleventh Corps —A Cavalry Regiment Sacrificed—Saved by the Artillery.

Frank Wilkeson in New York Sun.

Almost twenty-one years ago the army of the Potomac faced the army of northern Virginia in the dense wilderness surrounding Chancellorsville.

Hood's men were cooking their evening meal. Their arms were stacked; they were lying around their camp fires. In the dense woods beyond the Chancellorsville road the confederate infantry of Stonewall Jackson's command were massed in charging columns. Of the flower of the southern youth 25,000 stood in line in those columns. Their faces were ablaze with the light of battle. They had marched furiously all day to reach position. They were eager for fight.

Suddenly the air quivered, and the fierce charging cry of the confederate infantry resounded through the dense forest. Through the low hanging smoke of the camp fires the forms of the men clad in gray, as they rushed out of the covering pine forest, became visible to Howard's brave. There was a heavy volley of rifles, then a fierce yell, and then the Eleventh corps veterans ran into the woods, ran down the road, ran like fear confused rabbits in all directions. They were no eager to leave the presence of Jackson's charging troops that they neglected to muster their guns. The Eleventh corps was swept before the rushing confederates as leaves before a strong wind. They were panic-stricken. Their senseless, cowardly flight threatened to be followed by a grave disaster to our entire army. If we had been disastrously beaten at Chancellorsville the misfortune must have been established. Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia would have been promptly captured.

The hearts of the men who stood firm throbbed apprehensively as they saw the Eleventh corps stampede past them; saw them, in a blind frenzy of fear, dash against trees and fences. The rabbles confederates keenly pursued, merrily shot them, savagely bayonetted them. The whole army was on the verge of a panic. Down the road toward Gen Sickles' position the victorious, shouting Virginians swept. It looked as if the Union would be lost that evening—lost not honorably in a bloody battle, but lost through a disgraceful cowardly flight. Fortunately there was an officer on the field who understood the art of turning defeat into victory by the use of well served, fresh artillery. He knew that the rash temper of the victorious infantry, who had been amusing themselves with the pleasures of the chase, could be sacrificed by the iron hail belched forth from Napoleon guns.

The man was General Alfred Pleasanton. Coming in from the front, he was amazed at the serious condition of affairs. He saw that prompt and heroic action was needed. Yonder in the woods were 25,000 exultant infantry led by Stonewall Jackson. They were hurriedly re-forming their columns that had been disorganized by the eagerness of their chase after O. O. Howard's fugacious warriors. The flames from the rifles pierced the gathering darkness. If that charging column of troops were launched before our artillery could be brought into battery, the union cause would be lost before midnight. Time was priceless. The fate of the nation hung in the balance. Without an instant's hesitation General Pleasanton hurried a regiment of his own cavalry command, the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, a small body of approved troops, commanded by Major Keenan, against Stonewall Jackson's massive forces. This handful of men, with sabres whistling through the gray, smoke-laden air, charged with loud cries, the confederate corps.

It was a display of superb courage and patriotism. They were necessarily sacrificed. In ten minutes all were stricken from their saddles. But the fury of their onslaught delayed the confederate attack. The few guns of horse artillery that belonged to Pleasonton's command swung into action. He and his aids gathered such guns as they could. Picking up a gun here, a section there, a battery yonder, Pleasonton got these pieces into battery, and at the same time cleared the ground intervening between them and the woods where Jackson's men were busy killing the survivors of Maj. Keenan's command) of fugitives, and prepared for battle. If Pleasonton saved the army he would save it by his native genius for handling artillery. Out of the wreckage of the Eleventh corps, the jetsam floating aimlessly on the field, more guns were gathered. Some of Sickles' batteries, that were massed in a rear-by field, were brought into line. Pleasonton was ready. So was Stonewall Jackson.

There was the sound of an ocean of voices. There was a flash of light along the edge of the woods. The air became still with bullets. Out of their cover rushed the confederate infantry. Through the powder smoke they advanced rapidly, the head of their column flaming with the deadly fire of musketry and their fierce charging cry resounding. They got within range of Pleasanton's cannon. The brass guns opened on their dense lines. Men fell in heaps. The cannoneers, drunk with battle, sprang in and out from the muzzles of their guns. They grasped the spokes of the ponderous wheels and savagely checked the recoil of their pieces. Spongy wads whistled through the air. As the fever of battle mounted in their heads, they recklessly charged their guns with out sponging. The steady roar of the artillery drowned all other noise. The wind of the guns fairly lifted the charging column off its feet and threw them back in confusion.

The confederates broke for cover. Their officers reformed them, and again led them through the gathering darkness against Pleasanton's guns. Again they were thrown back. They nerved themselves for the third trial. The dauntless Stonewall infantry grasped their rifles firmly, and, drawing the brims of their slouch hats over their eyes, so as to shut out the sight of the flaming, death-dealing artillery, rushed to within fifty yards of our line. The iron hail crashed through their ranks. The bones of men snapped like glass. The wind of the guns pulped men off their feet and hurled them back. It was physically impossible to advance further. Sullenly the Virginians retired to the protective cover of their dense forest. They were not whipped, as their superb fighting the next day clearly proved. But the keen edge of their high temper had been drawn in the fiery breath of well-served cannon. Their dead encumbered the ground. Our army was saved from utter defeat.

The Utility of Pain.

The utility of pain is seen in the membrane which sweeps the surface of the eye, for instance. In several animals, whenever an irritant partly is brought into contact with these delicate structures. The pain caused by the foreign body sets up reflexly a muscular contraction in this membrane, and thus it is brought across the eye, sweeping the surface, and so the offending matter is removed. When the foreign body is too fixed to be removed disorganization of the eye follows, and amid a general destruction of the organ the irritant matter is got rid of. Destruction of the eye in these animals would be a common occurrence if it were not for this muscular arrangement, and pain is the excitant; it is, as it were, the finger which pulls the trigger, and so the machinery already provided and prepared is set in action thereby. In man the suffering caused by a foreign body in the eye calls the attention to the part and leads to its removal. If it were not for the pain so produced irremediable mischief would often be permitted to go on unchecked, because unnoticed. Not only does pain so defend the eye from the injurious effects of foreign bodies, it often serves to protect the delicate organ from overwork; and where pain is produced rest is given to the part, and recovery is instituted. Especially would this seen where the eyes are not an absolute pair, and long perusal of a page strains them. Proper spectacles making the eyes a pair give prolonged and permanent relief. The grave diseases of the eye are those which are painless, where incipient disease is aggravated by persistent action, all of which would be avoided if the pain were a consequence of the malady.

Good Salmon Fishing.
Montreal Witness.

Mr. Hogan of the St. Lawrence hall returned yesterday from a salmon fishing excursion to the Riviere Ste. Anne des Monts, where he was accompanied by Mr. Maurice Cuvillier, Colonel Fenton, late of the Rifle brigade; Mr. Wason of Liverpool; Mr. Laurence Hogan and Mr. Thos. Wilson, and the fishing was uncommonly good up to Thursday the 17th inst., when Mr. Hogan left, and up to that time the party had caught 120 fish, of which Mr. Hogan killed 7. This morning he received a letter from Mr. Cuvillier, announcing the capture of 45 more up to the 22d inst., making 165 in all. The average weight of Mr. Hogan's fish was 22 pounds. Colonel Fenton secured one weighing 35 pounds, and the party proposed to remain until the 15th of August. The Riviere Ste. Anne des Monts is owned by Mr. Hogan.

Sir William John Codrington died on Friday of last week, aged 80 years. He was a son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., and an older brother of the late Admiral Sir Henry John Codrington. He entered the British army in 1821, and distinguished himself at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and during the siege of Sebastopol. He was commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea from November 1855, until the close of the war. He was placed on the retired list in 1877, and since the death of Sir Richard England he was the senior general on the retired list.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 21.

A week of bright weather with the thermometer hanging about 73 at noon has passed. This has been highly favorable to harvest operations and all work is being hurried. The produce lines have shown small change, trade being in large movement and cheapening. The larger lines are in little business, but show weakness, mostly because of a slack demand. In the way of imports only a domestic movement is had, but that is larger. Rail receipts have been nothing out of ordinary. A break in the road through Montana by reason of waterspouts has closed the movement eastward, so fru t by express being sent yesterday and no freight for points east of the break being taken to-day. This has blocked the fruit market and piled up a heavy stock here that must be sacrificed. The grain markets continue to droop and there is now no profitable outlet for our cereals.

An advance in Oregon improvement stock is reported and other Oregon stocks are firm. Eastern railway stocks are off and quotations w ll rule more or less irregular until the roads can secure enough business to promise paying dividends.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 2231 ctls wheat, 276 bbls flour, 96 ctls oats, 1360 lbs wool, 1910 lbs hides, 32 cs eggs, 489 bxs fruit, 20 pkgs butter. Also 1703 ctls wheat, 160 bbls flour, 2140 lbs wool from the eastern section.

Receipts for the past seven days aggregate 17,597 ctls wheat, 8699 bbls flour, 2208 ctls oats, 638 ctls bran, 294 ctls millstuff, 63 sks potatoes, 106 bls hay, 135,223 lbs wool, 9034 lbs hides, 74 pkgs butter, 273 cs eggs, 1698 bxs fruit, 503 bbls lime, 945 ⅞ hops. For same time last year the receipts were 26,606 ctls wheat, 3120 bbls flour, 2463 ctls oats, 314 ctls barley, 1500 ctls millstuff, 69 sks potatoes, 141,607 lbs wool, 35,360 lbs hides, 32 pkgs butter, 258 cs eggs, 479 bxs fruit, 1306 bbls lime.

IMPORTS—Per steamer State of California from San Francisco: 601 hf 225 bbls, 271 bxs 206 kgs 25 sks sugar, 13 kgs 5 cs syrup, 321 sks, 22 cs 12 bbls coffee, 503 mats, 5.3 sks rice, 1 sks salt, 162 pkgs tea, 16 kgs 33 cs 5 hf bbls pickles, 18 sks bxs bran, 202 cs canned goods, 6 kgs 14 cs sauce, 5 cs washing powder, 10 cs sugar lemon, 33 cs extract, 101 bxs matches, 53 pkgs spice, 27 cs baking powder, 69 cs soda and sal, 1097 bxs soap, 23 cs cake grease, 124 cs candles, 20 cs paste, 65 cs cream tartar, 22 cs mustard, 14 cses chocolate, 57 cs candy, 84 sks nuts, 4 bbls vinegar, 1 to 1 bbl hams, 3 tns bacon, 50 cs codfish, 10 lbs 23 cs lard, 31 pkgs crackers, 37 pkgs raisins, 12 cs prunes, 5 cs dates, 3 cs figs, 9 cs honey, 6 cs cheese, 9 cs 5 hf bbls 2 5-8 kits butter, 25 bxs apples, 82 sks onions, 38 sks sweets, 93 bxs peaches, 18 bxs bananas, 115 bxs fruit, 9 cs limes, 47 cs lemons, 24 bxs oranges, 36 cses melons, 300 bxs grapes, 50 bxs plums, 12 bbls sulphur, 22 bls bagging, 228 bls grain bags, 30 cls rope, 24 bxs tin, 3 bxs 202 kgs nails, 185 sks ground barley, 121 pkgs tobacco, 49 cs cigars.

FREIGHTS—The City of York still constitutes the list of available spot tonnage and her owners are not inclined to recognize the general weakness by accepting an obtainable rate. The W. H. Starbuck, 1272 tons, now at San Francisco, has been taken up for New York berth at Astoria. In the way of futures there is nothing at present being done, but several vessels have been added to the list as on route. Tonnage is freely offered on the market w h bids of 50s for iron for orders being refused in the past two days. This is 2s 6d less than last reported business. Owners will not follow bids and the result is a dull market and no transactions. The South American ports are said to be full of ships that would willingly come here for 62s 6d and the Australian ports are almost as crowded. Mail advices say steamers are carrying grain for 30s with this rate threatened with cutting. By reason of business failures and other causes many ships have been thrown back on the owner. This advice is of a month ago and the market then presented no appearance of strength. At San Francisco a light business is done at rates not materially changed, but showing weakness. Until there is an increased demand for our wheat from the other side rates cannot be expected to improve and charters are widely apart. More is being done in lumber freights from this coast.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

In port—Chartered for grain..... 1,387
Chartered for salmon..... 5,922
Chartered miscellaneous..... 2,440
Disengaged, iron..... 1,357
For sale..... 2,917—10,340
On way—Due August-September..... 10,668
Due September-October..... 5,362
Due October-November..... 8,000
Due later on..... 13,309—38,368

WHEAT—The English markets have steadily shown weakness. No. 1 shipping California spot shipment declining one shilling in the week. Chicago is off to 79c, and New York has ruled irregular. At San Francisco the market has not quotably fallen off, but is weak, with shippers operating slowly. Locally no sales of consequence are reported, and receipts are small. Quotations are next to impossible. $1 20@$1 25 being named for valley but the outside figure is largely a fancy one, as it could hardly be obtained to open market. For Walla Walla $1 15 is the top figure. City dealers have bought from wagons at 70@73c per bushel for the filling of small orders. The crop is not yet harvested, so that sellers are not trying the market to any great extent. Wheat is now so low that any further decline abroad must result in a hard fight between freights and wheat, with the chances being in the latter's favor just now. Last year's experience can be repeated only in a small way under existing circumstances, a plentiful crop favoring the charterer of ships to arrive. To this date he has done little in the way of providing against needs, being averse to putting out money far ahead. Altogether the situation is one that calls for study on the part of the operator. Present quotations all around allow small margin for export. Letters from Marion county beyond Salem say the grain is of excellent quality, and shows no discoloration. The stain recently referred to is less general than feared, and is confined to sections then named.

FLOUR—Standards are in light stock, which accounts of $4 75 being obtained. Mills are doing nothing with new wheat as yet, so that the flour market promises to continue up for a time. Outside brands in liberal supply at old prices.

MILLSTUFF—Jobbing values are firm under limited stocks; surplus bran moving forward to California, and millers maintaining first values. Jobbing values are: Bran, $14@16 chop, $22 50; shorts, $18 middlings, $25. Ground barley again in liberal receipt and selling at $24@26.

OATS—Dealers name 28@30c for feed qualities Offerings are large, with only a local call to be met. Present business is mostly in new. Ex ra heavy suitable for milling, would command an advance.

POTATOES—Market slow and dull at 40@50c per cental, and shows absolutely nothing of new interest. Sweets sell at 5c.

ONIONS—In steady movement at $1@1 25 per crate for California qualities.

PROVISIONS—Market irregular, by reason of exhausted stocks in some directions, but firm. Bacon scarce, very little being in stock, with last raised up to 15c. Oregon hams quite out of market, but are not wanted at 15c@17c. Eastern in light stock at present, and quoted at 17½@18c. Shoulders selling at 12½c, with a possible advance for the coolest. Lard steady at 11c@12c for kegs, 12c for common tins and 12½@13 for best eastern tins.

DRIED FRUIT—Quotations are not changed, but are partly nominal, by reason of the general weakness, particularly in early sorts. Quote: Sun dried apples, 2 @3½c; factory, 1½@3½c; eastern barreled, 2½c; pears, 15c; peaches, in sacks and boxes, 13 4@14c; prunes, 8c; plums, 1½@4½c for sun dried, and 10c for factory; figs, 8c; raisins, $1 75@2 per whole box.

GREEN FRUITS—Quite a stir has been occasioned by reason of wild reports of good shipping markets eastward, but late shippers can form a better opinion than local writers, they having what is so unmoly called the experience. It is not given out who has the money, there being little of it for anyone. Apples sell at 40@75c, the Gravenstein being the favorite. Pears are demoralized. Large orders from eastwards not having materialized to the extent expected and Bartletts sold off to 75c. Quinces have evidently lost on pears as a San Francisco commission house telegraphs this morning, saying: "Oregon Bartletts no good; canners name 90c as best figure." Evidently they have not the desired keeping qualities. Other varieties are in market and variously quoted at 50@90c. The closing for a few days of the eastward movement will pile up stocks here. Shipments are made in every possible direction in order to work off stocks. Peaches sell at 75c per lb, three at 25c for ripples, tomatoes at 25c. Melons plentiful at $2 50 per dozen; cantaloupes $1 per crate.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Demand only fair and values steady. Oranges $5, lemons 1960@10, bananas $3 75 per bbl; limes $1 50 per hundred.

VEGETABLES—Quote cabbage 1½@2c per lb; root vegetables $1@1 50 per sack.

CHEESE—Best local, 10c; good, 9c; ported, 8@9c; inferior kinds, 10@12c.

BUTTER—Firm with liberal arrivals. Good local roll and eastern, 21c; fancy local and California roll, 27½c.

POULTRY—Market steady, and evenly supplied at $6@7 for old, and $2 50@3 for young chickens Ducks $5 @6 at $3@4 per dozen for geese.

EGGS—The quality of arrivals shows improvement, and 25c is bid to-day.

HAY—Quote $10@12. The market presents nothing of new interest.

HIDES, ETC—Quote dry untrimmed, 8@9½c; trimmed, 9½@10½c; salted, 7@8c. Tallow 2½@3c. Furs and skins steady at: Dark beaver $3@3 50, yellowish dark do 2½@3c, do winter do 2@2½c, eastern Oregon summer do 2@2½c, do winter do 1@2c per lb. Elk skins 12½@c per pound. The following sold by the ship: Black bear $10@0, brown do 70@$1 25, dark fisher $2 50@3, pale do 50@$1, silver fox $5@25, cross do $2@5 and do 75 @$1 50, lynx 37½@50c, prime dark marten 50@75c, dark mink 15@40, land otter, $1 00@5 00, wolf 37½@50c.

HOPS—Pickling begins in the Puyallup and White river sections about the second week of next month. Samples of our hops heads are shown at Seattle and other points that indicate a crop of good strength. The markets have not materially changed in any respect, and there is little inquiry ahead with nothing being done, buyers and growers holding widely different views. Last New York mail dates report: "The market has not developed any new or important feature. Reports as to the condition of the crops are conflicting from abroad and this interior, but there is a scarcity of export orders and brewers are purchasing only sparingly, which given to the market a dull and tame appearance. We retain former quotations, but they are entirely nominal.

WOOL.—The local market shows an entire absence of anything like selling, and there are no buyers who would go out of their way to do anything. The nominal quotations are 12 to 17c as to kind. The eastern markets have ruled fairly steady. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "While the demand has not been brisk, a fair amount of business has been transacted, and the market is still characterized by firmness for all desirable grades, and the tone though not buoyant, is decidedly stronger. Manufacturers continue to display increased confidence and are less urgent in their demands for concessions; at the same time show no more disposition to provide for future requirements; in fact, some, whose mills are now closed, have been buying rather freely, thereby taking advantage of what they consider a favorable opportunity to lay in stock. Dealers retain firm views, and are apparently satisfied with the situation, while shippers from the interior have, in several instances, placed a limit on their consignments, indicating a sustentinal advance. The volume of business at Boston shows increased proportions, and some inquiry from speculators is noted, while it is intimated that the latter are being attracted by the comparatively low prices ruling here.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKET.

Jobbers have enjoyed a demand that has led to less complaint. Values show no change of note and indorsers have remained very much as last reported.

The San Francisco *Commercial News* of last week says: The arrivals by sea of assorted merchandise from the east and foreign ports have been unusually heavy. Cotton is less buoyant and the week has been a quiet one; sales have been moderate for local consumption and quite light for eastern account, the latter amounting to 500 bags for the week, the chief inquiry being for good grades. In refined sugars the regular Halved rates are maintained, and a good healthy trade is reported. For the past two weeks there has been a steady demand for Hawaiian raw of light grades; the bulk of all received meeting a ready market. Sales are reported for the week of 1,500 bags, within the range of 5⅞@5¾c. In China rice a slight decline from quotations at last writing is noted in new mixed, and the market is weak by reason of excessive stocks. Hawaiian rice is in demand and prices steadily hardening. Codfish are steady at rates long current; the cargoes of the Czar and John Hancock have nearly all been marketed; two cargoes are now due from the fishing grounds. Salt salmon in barrels are now quoted at $6.00@7.00, and half barrels at $3.00@4 00, the former in fair stock and the latter scarce. A round lot of Alaska salmon in barrels was recently sold at $5 25. The 10,236 sacks Liverpool salt pipelined per ship Wandsbic has weakened the market; quotations are unchanged, but represent the jobbing price which is still maintained as the demand is light. Concessions from these rates would be made to purchasers of round lots. The state of the bag market is best shown perhaps by the recent sale at auction of 100,000 standard Calcutta grain bags at $5 30 per 100 and 10,000 at $5 07½. The supply is very large and at the auction rate there is no profit to importers and jobbers and but little margin at regular quotations. The stock of tin plate has been increased 10,000 boxes by arrivals from foreign ports during the week, which keeps the price down, but as there is a steady demand for canners' use an improvement is expected soon.

BRANS—Quiet but firm at: Bayos 3½c; butter 4½c; small whites 3½c; pinks 3c.

BREAD, ETC.—Steady at: Ship 3½c; pilot 4c, extra pilot 4½c; soda crackers 5½c; cider crackers, cakes and biscuits 6@11c.

COAL OIL—Dull at 11½@20c.

COFFEE—Best Java 29c; Costa Rica 12½@13½c; Salvador and Guatemala 11@12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, with weakness in some parts. Quote: Corn, $1 25@1 50 for standard, 2½@$1 25, gallons 2½ pie peaches $1 60@1 75, table do $2 50; assorted table fruits $2 25, assorted pie fruits, 2½@$2 50 gallons $1 25.

PICKLES—Keep steady at $1 12½@1 37½.

RICE—Island firm at $5 25; China nominal, weak at $5 50.

SALT—Liverpool fine quoted $1c, $2⅞ and 22 20. Coast half ground 40 60@10 50.

SUGARS—Quote barrels: (A) patent cube, 9½c; (A) crushed, 9½c; dry granulated, 9½c; golden C, 8½c; extra powdered, 10c.

GRAIN BAGS—The movement is larger. Quote Calcutta 10oz 22 cash, 1st 50 time.

THE MEAT MARKET

Quotations represent prices paid to dealers by slaughterers.

BEEF—Market quiet at 3½c for grass fed

VEAL—Steady at 8@9½c for large and 10c for small.

MUTTON—Ewes, 3½c; other, 2½c.

LAMBS—$1 75.

HOGS—Choice 3½c; fair to good 3½c; stressed 3@3½c.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Oregon crossed on this forenoon.

The ship Southern Chief, which went ashore in Royal Roads last year, is now hearbed near the wharf in Esquimalt. She is being placed in seagoing condition. Last Tuesday riggers were placing topmasts and spars in position. Steam pumps are constantly going, as she is in the water at high tides. A short time will be required to replace lost clipper and ship leaks. The Southern Chief was built at Bath in 1867, and is good for several years' service yet.

Work on the sunken coal or limatilla in Esquimalt harbor is now forward. On Monday she was raised sufficiently to move her c ose into the wharf, where she now lies, bow on, in over twenty feet of water at low tide. Workmen began Tuesday hearing down the coffer dam work above the water line in order that she may be lightered and moved further on the beach. Her topmasts are gone and her sine masts is out of line. Inside and out the hull is very foul. On the starboard side several plates are broken or stove, which will have to be repaired. As soon as possible she will be taken in San Francisco for final repairs. Capt. O'Brien will over Monday, and the next day was working around the vessel; but he is so much to save. As she now lies nothing can be done in the hull other than the pow ell to the forward hatch and some feet of her hull forward. A force of machinists and mechanics from Victoria are at work on the engines as far as exposed.

VESSELS ON THE WAY.

Tonnage on the way to Columbia river and where from, with sailing date and registered tonnage:

March 19—Br bk Alphete, 810, London.
April 9—Br sh Orlando, 1222, Liverpool.
August 4—Br sh Adam Hood, 1244, San Francisco.
April 15—Br bk Dunfarg, 20, Liverpool.
April 29—Sh C. S. Bennett, 1200, Philadelphia.
May 3—Br bk Estelle, 1200, Liverpool.
May 5—Br bk Fiery Cross, 1400, Boston.
May 7—Ger bk Werra, 1, Liverpool.
May 26—Br sh Abeona, 1,270, Glasgow.
May 15—Br bk Grondella, 1,000, Liverpool.
May 30—Br sh Samoa, 1,095, Greenock.
June 18—Br bk Prince Batterie, 1400, Hull.
July 5—Br bk Mary A. Troop, 1161, Bristol.
July 10—Ger bk W H Besse, 967, Antwerp.
May 17—Br bk Varuna, 1,271, Liverpool.
May 20—Ger sh Britannia, 997, Liverpool.
July 4—Sch Carabroma, 1,200, Philadelphia.
June 26—Br C. S. Hutley, 1,618, New York.
August 10—Br bk Kinrarde, empire, 1250, Glasgow.
" " Br bk Owyhee, 627, Callao.
" " Br bk Queen of Carnbria, 800, Valparaiso.
" " Br bk Cheshire, 992, 3 ports unless.
" " Br bk Mary Bitnshell, 826, Valparaiso.
" " Br bk Co. of Sheffield, 1,005, Liverpool taste
" " Br bk Gwynedd, 1073, Montevideo.
" " Br bk Easterhill, 850, Brisbane.
" " Br bk Scottish Chief, 1,297, Callao.
" " Br bk City of Agra, 1199, Newcastle, A.
" " Br bk Baron, 1000, Glasgow.
" " Br bk Janet Nicol, 859, Liverpool.
August 7—Sh George K McLaren, 1618, San Pedro.
" " Sh Will Scarlett, 1,122, San Pedro direct.
" " Br bk Lord Dunfermline, 1,271, Liverpool.
July 31—Br bk Richard Willis, 961, Cardiff.
" " Br bk Boxford, 87, Valparaiso.
" " Br bk Golden Horn, 920, Callao.
" " Br bk Alexandra, 1,000, Hong Kong.

VESSELS IN PORT AND DUE.

Br sh Lucy Low, 1265, from Hull, to load wheat, J. Loudlan & Co., agents.
Br sh Kirkcaldy, 1273 from Sydney, loading salmon for Liverpool.
Bktne Bellona, 679, loading salmon for Liverpool.
Bk Bullion, Oregon, 1,499, loading salmon for Liverpool, Meyer, Wilson & Co
Sh Alameda, 1,194, loading salmon for Liverpool, Simson, Church & Co.
Br bk Nanaimo, 721 loading lumber for Montevideo, A. W. Berry
Br sh Abbey Rosse, 842, loading lumber for China. I. Hawkins.
Br bk Ossuna, 951, to load for China. I. L. Hawkins.
Sch Mermaid Washington, 1257, for sea, Taylor, Young & Co.
Br sh Duke of York, 1305 from Glasgow, discharging Chi. Barbour, Guthrie & Co., Flowerguard

Markets by steamer.

Wheat—Steady at 79@80c for shipping; 82½@85c for milling; choice extra, 87½@90c.
Flour—Steady at $4 75@5 for shipping; $5 25@5 50 for milling; choice extra, $5 75@6 25.
Oats—Dull; very little business passing, common feed neglected. For choice Oregon surprise, $1 90 bid. No 1 sale, seller the year, $1 20@1 25.
Barley—Quiet; very little business passing, common feed neglected. For choice Oregon surprise, $1 90 bid. No 1 sale, seller the year, $1 20@1 25.
Grain Bags—Quiet; inquiry 6½@6¾c.
Potatoes—Easy and q iet; 40@65c.
Onions—60@70c.
Salmon—Weak and dull; 10,000 cases Columbia river offering at $1 on river.
Hops—California unchanged; 16@25c; Oregon contract 16½@17c. Other provisions quiet and steady.
Wool—Quiet; no material change, but rather in buyers' favor. The sale of 50c bags Eastern Oregon, reported yesterday, understood averaged 17c, Indian's statement of about 1c.
Butter and Eggs—Quiet and prices unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21

Southern cotton: Wheat, lower, 79 ½ bid, higher, 87 ½@ ribs, steady, $10 50; short ribs, higher, $10 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21

Wheat and wool, steady; flour, quiet.

GUERNSOUW'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 21.

Floating cargoes—Inactive.
Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, slow, rather steady.
No. 1, California, just offered or prompt shipment, 37s 6d.
English country markets—Generally cheaper.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 87½@4 87½; documentary, $4 81. Transfers, par

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Silver bullion, 1060 fine, per fine ounce, 1104.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, 4s 84½; short, $4 85.

Commercial, from 1 to 8c lower; documentary, 1c lower.

U. S. Bonds—Js, 104½; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 122½.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Consols, 101⅝; money, 100 11-16 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50½.

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 114½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Sailed—Sch City of Paris, Aspinwall.

TACOMA, Aug 21.—Sailed—Schr Yosts, San Francisco.

CAPE HANCOCK, Aug 21.—Sts Santa Cruz and A. B. Field, passed out at 8 A. M.; str Oregon passed out at 10:45 A. M.; 4 P. M.—Bar smooth, clear, wind west, 8 miles.

ASTORIA, Aug 21.—8 A. M.—Clear, wind south; sir Oregon, left up 5:00 A. M.; ship Alameda docked at the O. R. & N. Co.'s dock; Bella St Clair docked at Co.'s dock; ship Peerless, wind west.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Ger bk Pauline, Bremerhaven; sch Annie, Baltimore; sch Continental, New York; Dr sh Monterey, Bend H., 30 Sacramento, Port Ludlow; sch Fanny, Tacoma; schr James A. Garfield, Shelmalter Isles; schr Dominion, coasting. Sailed—Sh H. F. Packard, Liverpool; sch W. H. Star Buck, Honolulu; schr Don Hilario, Astoria. Ft. Gamboa, Puget sound; schrs Annie Gee and Annie Gee, Gee's Bay. Cleared—Br Columbia, Portland; ship James Drummond, Liverpool; bk Rio S. Thayer, Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDIFF, Aug. 7.—Entered out—Br sh the Lord Dunfermline, for Kosh Hall, San Francisco.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—Sailed—Br sh Homeward, for San Francisco.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21

Alpha	30	Occidental	1
Alta	15	Ophir	1 45
Belcher	20	Overman	1 10
Best & Belcher	2 80	Potosi	1 90
Bullion Con	1	Sav age	1 35
Caledonia	1 80	Sierra Nevada	1 45
Challenge	1 90	U. Con	20
Con Virginia	1	Utah	1
Crown Point	1	Yellow Jacket	1
Gould & Curry	1		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21

MORNING BOARD.

N. P. Common	53½	Pacific Mail	
N. P. Preferred	75½	North Western	104½
O. R. & N. Stock	47½	New York Central	106½
O. R. & N. Stock	97½	New York Central	107
Ore. Imp. Bonds	99	Erie	17
Western Union			

EVENING BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	80½	O N Pref Stock	75
N P. common	25½	O R & N	96½
Texas	17½		

THE HOTELS.

ROCCO HOUSE.

L A L Smith, Lower
C A Hawes, Seattle
W H Gray, do
A L Rosenthal, S F
W L Doyle, Roslyn
M Marcus, S F

W G Robb, Tacoma
H Brown, do
J M Murphy, Tacoma
Jas Bardon, do

THE MERCHANT.

Frank Ryan, Spokane
Jno Burnes, do
S Mc Spadden, do
L C Griffith, do
John Templeton, T O C
Lee Wee, do
H Seigle, do
M P Gilbertson, do
E Broderick, do
Hermon Leland, do
Jno F Bulger, do
A E Arnold, do
Louis Cravo, do
Jas Fluke, do
R Worrell, do
R Nicholas, do
Wm Hackwood and wife, Colorado Lake

D Gardwell, Portland, Me
S Zantzy, Chicago
J M Murphy, Tacoma, O
Jno Bardon, do
Harry Brown, T C
George Allen, do
M Pogue, do
H L Owen Lud, do
M Broderick, do
Antony Wash, do
Geo Anderson, do
Mrs Arnold, do
Smith Beard, do
Sol Nevada, do
J Graham, do
Will Kenshaw, do
J M Dickerson, Colorado Lake

QUEEN HOUSE.

F J Richardson, Minn
M E Wood, Los Angeles
F A Gerrard, do
Chas Fr zer, Hillsboro
G F Sims, Corvallis
H H Lewis, do
W L Jester, Roseburg
J W Cornelius, St Paul
Hon H Bailey, N W
J B Chapman, do
R D Devlin, Ft Wayne
A L Cooper, St Louis
C E Woodward, do
C W Gates, Minneap, Ind
F E Cornelius, do
M P Waldo, do
H L Freeman, do
W G Lyle, do

M Y Lourie, Bailey
C P Hallowell, O R & N
J M Rutherford, Hillsboro
Wm Dalle, Salt Creek
J B Howlon, Eugene
H E Burt, O C & E R R
C D Jenkins, do
Ave E Davis, Eastend
Chas Mills, Dallas
F M Wilcox, do
H O Morris, do
Wm Sweet, Colusa
F E Cowell, N Y
Geo Stanton, Omaha
A S Hill, do
A W Powers, Tacoma
H J Jennings, S F
Frank Monroe, do
C Hall, do

ST. CHARLES.

Fred Litt le Victoria
J Kuhn, S F
K Kelley, Kootenay, B C
F J Hennessy, S F
Mrs J Lewis, Bellona, M
Mrs I Smith and child, Evall's Prairie
A L Richardson, Astoria
F Dugent, Oregon City
L Hoffman, Salem, Oregon
D J Switzer, St Helens
L Bonner, Oregon City
George Allen and family, Colfax
A Mey, Tacoma

G H Smith, S F
M Hubenthal, New York
R Hertzing & wf, Dalles
W G Gilliwood, Yakima
O M Gelvaing, Helena, M
Presley Cawsing, Victoria
H West, Scappoose
C A Howes, Salem
J Engle, Lebanon
J S Bacon, St Helens
J M Archibald, Hillsdale
John Andrew, Colfax

THE GILMAN.

F S Jones, city
J C Pollard, S F
J Young, Helena
S Wells, Fall Blud
R E Ware, Pendleton, Cal
R E Ware, Pendleton, do
R F Weeks, do
E C Hutchison, S wf, Bellvile
Mrs Hutchison, Bellvile
J S Woodle, city

J K Blair, Butte, M T
J Applegate, Chicago
L L Alley, Minneapolis
J Hoffman, Jacksonville, Mo
D M Perrill, Wabasso, Fla
Mrs Ira Jr., do
J C Bracken, Bellvile
W J Holmes, do
S Schuler, Jr., do
W C Chamberlain, do

BRUNSWICK.

J H Waverly, The Dalles
Hon J P Mallory, Washington
Mrs M Miller, do
Miss L Miller, do
Miss Carchill, do
Miss A C Hamilton, Dallas
Wm Allen, Eugene City
J A H Lehne, Astoria
P Z Connolly, S F, Cal
M Dague, Boise City

F H Hall, Boston
F L Hall, do
J J Murphy, do
Miss Pat Cunningham, N Y
Mrs Vane, New York
John F Thayer, Boston
Verner Thayer, do
W L Bowerman, do
Mrs Andrew Alexander, do

"Maryland, My Maryland!"

My farm [illegible] is rather [illegible] as it naturally is [illegible] and
[illegible] with
When very pretty [illegible]
Twenty years ago, because
"Hollowayed"
Whitened and ripened [illegible]
Their [illegible] times [illegible]
Gigantic vapors, shrouding [illegible] mountain [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]